



REPLY ADVERTISER.

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A. M. JACKSON, Editors.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. A. M. CLAYTON, of Marshall County, as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the 3rd District of the State of Mississippi.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of this Justice's District on the fourth Saturday of this month, at Ripley, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held the last Monday of March, inst. The Democrats of the District are respectfully invited to attend.

We understand that a large number of the Democrats of Hattie precinct, met at John Adams' on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to come to Ripley on the last Monday in March, inst., to the County Convention. Wm. Norwood Esq. was called to the chair, and Henry Robertson, Wm. Cotton, Thomas Huper, Wm. Earnest and Wm. Norwood were appointed delegates to the coming County Convention.

We understand that John Tomason, William H. Jimason and William R. Rogers were on Saturday last, appointed delegates, to attend the County Convention at Ripley, on the last Monday in March, from the McNair district.

The Temperance Society of this place held its meeting on Saturday evening last, according to its appointment. We did not attend, but understand the occasion was quite an interesting one. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Nabors and T. J. Word Esq.

Several staunch friends of John Barleycorn cut his acquaintance, and bade him a long and last farewell. We did not learn that there were any wet eyes at this breaking up of old friendships.

This is the first week of the administration of James K. Polk. Already he is inaugurated, his Cabinet formed, and the prominent points of his administration marked out, of whom his Cabinet is composed, or what may be the leading measures, chalked out in President Polk's inaugural, is yet unknown to any one, at this distant point from Washington. We doubt not the men he has called around him, are of the first intelligence, and high in the estimation of his country. In Mr. Polk's elevation, was the triumph of democratic principles, probably, more gloriously, and decidedly achieved, than in any other political contest, since the formation of our government—at no time has the principles of the two great antagonistic parties of this country, been so thoroughly discussed, and so well understood, by the great body of the American people, as in the late presidential canvass. The principle of a Revenue policy, by impost duties, and for revenue alone, was one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party. The democratic party took this ground, from Maine to New York, and from New York to Louisiana. The people in voting for their rulers, upon this subject voted understandingly; and will expect the present administration to place the duties upon the impost of the country upon the revenue policy. The proceeds from the sales of public lands, will be, as it has heretofore been, a source of revenue to the general government, and the idea of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the states, will be utterly repudiated. The collecting the revenues of the country, in gold and silver, and the safe keeping of the same, in an independent treasury, a policy of government, once defeated by the combined forces of conservative and federalism, is a system which deserves the confidence of the people, and will be in all probability thoroughly tried, no doubt successfully carried out, to the promotion of the happiness, and prosperity of this nation.

The patronage of the government, and the appointing power, will be extended to men, of fidelity, and honesty, whose standing in society, will be such, as to give the best guaranty, they will not betray the trust reposed in them. The democratic party believe this confederacy may be extended to an indefinite number, under our federal constitution whenever the interest, or wishes of the people may desire it. That so far from weakening the Union of the States by the acquisition of new States, our present confederacy will be confined to objects purely of a national character, and the state governments will be left to the exercise of their sovereignty,

with fewer dangers of encroachment from the general government.

The annexation of Texas, if not already admitted to the United States, is confidently expected under Mr. Polk's administration. Such are some of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic faith, we have not a doubt Mr. Polk's administration will be democratic to the core, and that the Country will be satisfied, and prosper by his prudence and moderation.

YANKEE LIBERALITY.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The Bostonians have funded \$100,000 for Mr. Webster during his lifetime; and afterwards to his successors, in consideration of the sacrifices he makes in entering the Senate."

So the "God-like Dan" must be bribed into the acceptance of one of the most honorable and important stations of public trust known to our constitution and laws! However, this is no enigma, but admits of an easy explanation. He goes to the Senate of the United States, not to advance the interests of his country or promote its prosperity, but, as a hireling to labor, in dereliction of both, for the pecuniary aggrandizement of a few monopolists. But not without a consideration, not without "blood-money," wherewith he may buy a "potter's field." And traitor to his country as he is, he will prove a faithful servant to his "very worthy and approved good masters." No reverence for the Constitution which he is sworn to support, no regard for right, or heed for the consequences of wrong will deter him from flitting, if he can, the consummation of the unjust schemes of his employers. Conscience has no proof for him; it is long since immolated on the altar of his lustful avarice and insatiable ambition. The spirit of an inflexible constitution need not, like Banquo's Ghost, "shake its gory locks" at him;—with Machbeth he would cry, "hence, horrible shadow! unreal mockery, hence!"

Regardless as Mr. Webster is of every principle that should regulate the conduct of one high in public station, if low in public esteem, it is astonishing that he entertains such supreme contempt for the plain dictates of mere decency as to permit his infamy to be thus trumpeted abroad. But he is determined at all hazards to hearken to the demands of his disreputable prodigality, which Iago like counsels him to "put money in thy purse; fill thy purse with money." He goes to the Senate the suborned tool of a faction, who are prepared to sacrifice at any moment their country's best interest, its constitution, or its government, to satisfy to repletion their inordinate lust of money. He is now the hired advocate of a system which, scarce twenty years since, he denounced as little better than robbery.

But there are others equally, perhaps more, culpable than him. Are not they, who thus prostitute to their vile uses a genius such as is seldom vouchsafed to man, to receive their due modicum of odium? Notwithstanding all their lessons, the whigs seem not yet to understand the character of the people, or they would not thus, in defiance of their opinion, so outrage ordinary honesty. Have they already forgotten that the prostitution of principle to ambition was one of the chief causes that consigned their "great embodiment" himself to his present forlorn position? How much less excusable is he, who offers up the same sacrifice to appease the appetite of his avarice and lustful dissipation! And this contract, by which Webster sells his opinions and services is called "Yankee Liberality"—say rather Yankee Corruption.

The States of Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia, are not represented in the United States Senate, in full, at the "executive session" now being held at Washington.

In the State of Tennessee the Governor did not call the Legislature together to elect a successor to Mr. Foster, whose term expired the 4th of March, inst. The Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Indiana refused to elect a Senator from each of those States respectively, owing to a disagreement of the two branches of their respective Legislatures. This act of the Senates of these two States has been denounced as revolutionary and disorganizing; because the democrats of the Senates of each of these States, did not think, that an accidental majority in the lower branch of their Legislatures, which made a majority on joint ballot in favor of the whigs, should palm a Senator in Congress, upon the people of the States they represented. We think the majority of the Senates of each of these States, did right. The Senate is the aristocratic branch of our government; and it is proper that its members should be under the control of the State Legislatures. A democratic people will scarcely think it disorganizing to keep men out of office, who would disregard their interest, and principles, and make their own will paramount to the wishes of the States they represent—and the people of these States will not only approve the acts of their Senate, but will return a democratic Legislature in each at their coming elections.

BEWARE.—The young men, brothers, the one whom John Quincy Adams, Messenger, in his paper, the Messenger, have been in our town for some weeks past, promising to be portrait painters. They drew some portraits, of which we took notice. We have now reason to believe that they are, to say the least of them, suspicious characters. In the first place, they left (on very short notice) without paying a negro woman for their washing! And secondly, we are authorized by responsible authority to say that depredations of a serious character were committed in a house, which circumstances warrant him (and us) in believing were committed by them.

No personal considerations influence us in these warnings;—but we consider it our duty to apprise the community of such characters being abroad. They left here Wednesday the 7th instant, and said they were going to Aberdeen, Miss. They were on foot.

The difficulty which occurred some time since, between President Jones, of Texas and Gen. Duff Green, late U. S. Consul at Galveston, has recently been adjusted. President Jones has admitted that he misunderstood Gen. Green, and retracts his charges against him. Gen. Green had sent on his resignation to Washington previous to the difficulty arising.

It is admitting Florida and Iowa into the Union, have passed the House of Representatives. We have not as yet, learned their fate in the Senate.

The House of Representatives have twice by a decided vote, refused to pass the usual appropriation, for the Executive Mansion. It has been the custom of Congress, from time of its meetings at Washington, to the present day, to appropriate twenty thousand dollars to the President's house, once every four years, at the incoming of every new administration. The Ghost of Ogle, has frightened the present Congress from doing what other Congresses have done, and the people have acquiesced in, and approved for years passed. The friends of Mr. Polk, think him at least, as worthy as some of his predecessors; and would wish him to be situated as comfortably as any of them, whilst he is doing the business of the people.

We are pained to hear of the late destructive fire in the City of Memphis. The Appeal printing office suffered immensely by the destructive element. We are pleased to see the generous course pursued by the citizens of that city towards Mr. Van Velt, the Editor of the Appeal. We hope that his valuable paper will be suspended but for a short time. The particulars, which we copy from the Memphis Enquirer, may be seen on our first page.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1845.

IN SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, being the table of articles free of duty, and subject to duty, and the different rates, imported from the 30th of June, 1843, to the 30th of July 1844. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury states that the tables have required great care and labor, and have been delayed by waiting for the returns from the various custom-houses.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, the report was ordered to be printed, with 1,000 additional copies.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. CHOA TE, MERRICK, ATCHISON, BARROW, MILLER, and DICKINSON.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Claims, reported, without amendment, the following House bill:

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
For the relief of Jacob S. Vance, of Ohio.
For the relief of Charles R. Allen.
For the relief of John R. Converse.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, reported back, without amendment, an act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1845.

Also, an act for the relief of Harvey & Slagg, accompanied by a report.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act for the relief of John H. McIntosh.

Also, an act for the relief of Captain J. B. Crozier's company of mounted volunteers.
On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the same committee were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Alabama Legislature for the establishment of a national laundry at the S. W. H.

Also, from the documents relating to an increase of pay for military storekeepers.
Also, from the memorial of the Common Council of Rochester, New York, praying an appropriation for the construction of a fortification at the mouth of the Genesee river.

The committee wished to be discharged from these subjects, Mr. CRITTENDEN said, chiefly from the want of time to act upon them before the close of this session, but had not rejected them.

Mr. BATES, from the Committee on Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the claims of W. W. Buchanan, which was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF MEETING.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. BAGBY to change the hour of the meeting of the Senate for the remainder of the session was taken up when

Mr. ALLEN moved to amend it by inserting 10 o'clock; which was carried: Yeas 22, nays 21.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Yeas 26, nays 23. So the Senate will hereafter meet at 10 o'clock.

Mr. ALLEN made a motion to the effect that the text questions should be made the principal order of the day for each day at 11 o'clock until disposed of, which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the act to repeal an act for the better organization of the United States District Courts in the State of Louisiana, which was read twice and referred.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions from the House for the annexation of Texas—

Mr. HENDERSON, who was entitled to the floor, supported the constitutionality of these resolutions. He examined the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and denied the correctness of the conclusions therein arrived at. He argued that there was nothing in the existing relations between Mexico and Texas, which rendered the adoption of the joint resolutions either a breach of the national faith, or a violation of any obligations, either political or moral, due from the United States to any foreign nation whatever.

Mr. H recapitulated the different arguments which had been used against the adoption of the resolutions, and concluded with expressing his conviction that Congress was fully competent to adopt them, and that it was expedient and proper to do so.

Mr. BARROW denied that the election of Mr. Polk was an evidence that the people of the country had expressed their desire for the annexation of Texas, and had settled the question in the affirmative. He argued strongly against the constitutionality of the joint resolutions. He said a strong objection to the expediency of annexation; these points Mr. B stated at considerable length and with much force.

Mr. B said that all the reasons which he had heard in favor of the annexation of Texas might be reduced to five. These were, to extend the area of freedom, to strengthen the defenses of New Orleans, to prevent England from gaining an ascendancy in Texas, to open a market for Northern manufactures and Western produce, and to strengthen the South.

He examined these different motives for annexation, and denounced them all as false in their principle, and calculated to be injurious in their operation.

On motion of Mr. COLQUITT, the Senate then adjourned.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had another speech to day, to prove that the plain language of the Constitution, saying that Congress "may admit new States into the Union," does not mean what is so simply and positively expressed, but on the contrary, means that the President and Senate are exclusively clothed with this function, through the implications of the treaty-making power. This was the drift of Mr. Rives' speech, which consumed the sitting to day. The reasons assigned for this interpretation of the Constitution against its terms were very curious. Mr. Rives could not possibly believe that, when the Constitution required two-thirds of the Senate and the President to make a treaty, that even a small matter of money, it should confide to Congress the august power of adding new States to the Confederacy! Mr. Rives assumed, that as the Senate and executive were not intrusted with the treaty-making power, without requiring the two-thirds majority as a security to the people against the abuse of the power, it was impossible that it ever could have been designed to commit the authority of admitting States to the Representatives of the people, the Senate; and executive combined. One would have supposed, that the assent of the great representative body of the nation—the real personification of the popular sovereignty might have stood with the country as a protection for quite as much as that fraction of the Senate which is required to make us a two-thirds majority, &c.

The whole of Mr. Rives' effort turned upon this pivot. It was simply to argue away the plainest, the most certain, the most unfettered faculty of Congress, to avoid the import of words which can mean but one thing. There is not a line in the ten commandments which may not be as easily argued out of existence as the right of Congress to admit new States into the Union can be out of the Constitution.

And yet it seems that Whiggery has set about this business in earnest, and, we fear, in the only way which can prove successful—that is, by arguing Congress out of existence. There are now but a little more than a dozen days of Congress, and Whiggery has two dozen orators in the Senate. If each of them insists on following suit to Mr. Morehead and Mr. Rives, and takes a whole day each, it is clear the present Congress, and its power to admit new States, is to be spoken out of life, without being allowed to act. When we saw the procrastination of the Senate's committee, which swallowed all the propositions for the admission of Texas, the repeated postponements, and then the setting in of speeches day in and day out, like a fall rain, and the refusal to permit the Senate to meet before 12 o'clock, we thought we could not be deceived as to the design of the enemy. We saw that Democratic Senators will not follow the example, and while they assist, justify the disingenuous stratagem. The subject has been so ably discussed in the House of Representatives—that so thoroughly understood by Congress and the country—that there is no necessity for Senators to put on seven-mile boots to stride over the whole ground again. Mr. Benton made his speech in less than half an hour on submitting his bill to the Senate, and with that explanation, we believe, he means to leave the whole subject for decision, as far as his bill is concerned, to the friends of the measure, who have explanations to make, make them as succinctly, one day would suffice for the Democratic side of the chamber, and Whiggery could not stand up before the eye of the nation, and play the game of procrastination for the two remaining weeks of the session to defeat the public will. —[Globe]

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOCRACY.—In a free country every man thinks he has a concern in all public matters, that he has right to form and a right to deliver an opinion upon them. They sit, examine, and discuss them. They are curious, eager, attentive and jealous; and by making such matter the daily subject of their

thoughts and discussions, vast numbers contract very decided opinions. And this it is that it is a free country with a right of liberty in all matters; whereas, in other countries, no man whose office calls him to it having much care or thought about public affairs, and not daring to try the force of their opinions with one another, abilities of this sort is extremely rare in any nation of life. In free countries there is found more real public wisdom and sagacity in shops and manufactories than in the cabinets of princes in countries where no one dares to have an opinion till he comes into them.—Burke's Cor. re p. 1844.

NEWSPAPER MUFFS.—the editor of the Washington (Ga.) News and Gazette under- stands his business. Hear him:

"Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper, whether it is conducted with spirit and interest—if they are negligently negligent in their payments, the paper and ambition of the editors broken down, he works at thankless and unprofitable tasks—he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, and dies. But, on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows, always in advance on the subscription list, taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers, now and then speaking a word for his paper, cheering him on in his course by smiles of approbation; with such subscribers as these, he must be a dull indeed who would not get up an interesting sheet, with such patrons as these, we would forever comfort, ease, leisure, every thing that could possibly step between us and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part. We would know no other pleasure than the gratification. How much then can the supporter of a newspaper do to make it interesting and respectable; indeed, without concurring efforts on their part, the publisher of a newspaper will not, cannot, bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be."

CHEERING—from Washington.

We have better and brighter accounts from Washington by yesterday's mail. We hope, now, that annexation will succeed during the present session of Congress—but a noble country, once ours, afterwards ceded away, will not be returned to our Union—that tranquility will be restored at home, and British intrigues be baffled in Texas. We know, at least, that a better spirit has been restored to the friends of Texas at Washington. We are now induced to hope for the best. How much we need such we be in other respects—we who prefer tranquility to agitation—a smooth sea to a raging one—harmony among all the sections of our blessed Union, to any distraction that threatens to shipwreck the noble vessel. We cannot enter into details at this moment; but what we have heard by yesterday's mail, is calculated to give us hope and satisfaction.

Mr. Rives made a three hours' speech on Saturday, devoted against Annexation, pleading constitutional scruples, &c.,—and said, moreover, as our Correspondent writes, that it was improper to pass the measure at this time in any shape, when so large a portion of the Northern decided and utterly hostile to it—Mr. Clay's Abolition notion over again! And yet this is the man, opposed to the great interests of the South and of the Union, whom the Whigs made a desperate effort on Friday last to loust upon Old Virginia for six years to come.

A Warning to the Anti Annexationists!
Hale of New Hampshire, has been pitched overboard. His name has been stricken from the Congressional ticket, and that of John Woodbury, of Exeter, substituted in his stead. Out of 200 Delegates, one only stood up for Hale.

SETTLED AT LAST!

We stated on Friday, that by a verdict of a jury at Petersburg last week, the will of 1821 of John Randolph, of Roanoke had been established, and all the codicils set aside. We intimated, at the same time, that exceptions might be taken, and the case might be hung up in Court still longer. But we are gratified to hear, that the controversy has been finally compromised to the satisfaction of all parties, and to the following effect: The negroes, about 350 in number, are liberated, and will receive 30,000 dollars, and their wages for this year. It is probable, that tracts of land will be purchased in Texas, out of which they will be settled. The remainder of the estate, estimated at from one hundred to 125,000 dollars, will be divided into five parts; of which two-fifths will go to St. George Randolph, a nephew of full blood; and, after his death, to be shared equally between the relations on the maternal and paternal sides; one-fifth to H. St. George Tucker, Esq.; one-fifth to Judge Beverley Tucker; and the remaining one-fifth to the children of Judge Coulter, and Mr. Bryan of Gloucester, who is, specially, exempted from accounting for rents and profits.

STAND FIRM!

No new and great scheme ever comes before the American people without starting the timid. It has always been so, and always will be.

When the purchase of Louisiana was proposed, ruin was confidently predicted. It was to be the death knell of the confederacy. But the Union still lives. Not a pulsation of its mighty heart was checked.

When the last war was declared, not a few shivering democrats flew off in a tangent from the party returning the responsibility. England would then certainly reconquer its rebellious colonies. But our independence is as firm as ever.

When Gen. Jackson proclaimed war upon the United States Bank, the scattering from our ranks within the memory of the majority of our readers.

So with the Texas question. The timid will buckle. The imagine a Pandora box of evils, and allow fancy to take the place of common sense.

We say to all Democrats—stand firm! The country has been regularly ruined every year, and yet continues prosperous. The confederacy has been, practically dissolved; and yet the ligatures that bind us together are stronger than ever. Stand firm.

Great measures require great energy. The timid never did accomplish anything and never will. Men incapable of meeting important emergencies boldly are out of their place in public life.—Portland (Me.) American.